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The ten orphan children of General Hood are to live in Austin, Texas. They will be under the especial care of Mrs. E. R. Hennen, their grandmother, to whom they were consigned by General Hood only a few hours before his death. The fund raised for the orphans amounts to about \$14,000, of which \$12,000 have been invested in government bonds.

The American Manufacturer says that this country is now making more than one-third of all the paper in the world. The product is about 1,830 tons dally, amounting to about 640,500 tons per year. There are now 927 mills, representing a capital of \$100,000,000. These mills employ 22,000 persons, who draw about \$9,550,000 in salaries per year.

Always on hand-Knuckles and finger nails,-New York News.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

VOL. VIII. ISLAND POND, VERMONT, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1880.

Astray. traveled a torbidden road Which first appeared so flowery fair That onward eagerly I strode Till-to my horror and despair-All buds and blossoms blooming there,

All tender boughs and twigs of green stood changed to burrs and nettles keen, Whose angry points my garments tore, And pricked my hands till they were sore

Bewildered at the wondrous change, That should have warned me from the place I kept my course with swifter pace, And saw a marvel still more strange; For cruel flints sprang thro' the ground To meet my feet at every bound,

With gash on gash that made them bleed Then time it was that I should heed! Just at the moment of my need, whining man stood at my side— Whose luster tell on all around,

And spread a glory far and wide! " And who art thou?" I trembling cried. Give ear," said he, " to what I say; I am the guide of all who stray, To point them back to virtue's path, The guardian of thy erring way;

And, step by step-in love, not wrath-These angry flints and briers I strew. l'o warn thy feet from wandering so." I knelt and kissed the garment's hem, And cried, "Oh, angel, sent from heaven! Make sharper yet each thorny stem!

nerease the flints to seven times seven! Fulfill thy purpose in my painwill endure and not complain!" He fled, and I, with deep remorse, Furned back from my forbidden course-

But, Oh, how many weary hours I traveled o'er those blighted bowers, Rebloomed with all their former flowers. - Theodore Tilton.

JAKE MUGGINS' COURTSHIP.

"Whew, but it's hot!" ejaculated Jacob Muggins as he threw down the turnip hoe and commenced mopping his face with a huge bandana handker-

chief, one sultry day in early autumn.

"I do wish this patch of turnips was dug, and safely housed in the old grandug, and salely housed in the old gran-ary," he continued, gazing around upon the immense piles of green topped veg-etables, "or else that the weather would cool down so that a fellow could get something done in a day. Here I've been bard at work all day, and am not half through with my job yet; and what's more, it will take me 'till plumb noon to-morrow to finish if I keep on noon to-morrow to finish if I keen on this way." And with this muttered soliloquy Jake resumed his hoe, commenced digging vigorously that one night suppose he stood in dread of beng called a sluggard if he failed to perform two day's work during one revolution of the diurnal axis.

The truth was, however, he had al eady accomplished a good day's work. although it was not more than three o'clock in the afternoon, and the shadows of the trees in the grove hard by had not yet taken that long, peculiar slant which marks the declination of

the sun to the western horizon. Jacob Muggins was a tall, brawny son of the soil, with hands and feet just a little too large to be termed classic. and a handsome, though sunburned countenance which could assume a very comical expression when its master willed. To-day he was arrayed in a coarse homespun garb of pale, richly colored blue, with rough cowhide

shoes and a broad palm-leaf hat, around the crown of which was tied a bright green ribbon-tied there by two fairy hands that Jake would have given worlds to call his own. How Jacob ever came to fall in love with Jenny Weatherby, the wealthy squire's pretty daughter. Jacob did not know. But the thing had been done,

and although Jenny had done nothing to discourage his shy approaches, he had never summoned sufficient resolution to make a proposal for her hand. On several occasions he had, as he thought, scraped up his courage to the sticking point, but, each time, upon being ushered into the presence of the fair harmer, his resolution gave way literally, as he afterward expressed it, "eked out at his fingers ends," so that he could only stammer a few common-place remarks concerning the weather and crops.

Worse than all, a certain dashing young cousin of the Weatherby's had been down from the city the past few weeks, and had been making himself quite plentiful about the squire's, walking, rowing and fishing with Jenny almost every day, while he was compelled to be at work in the field. This was gall and wormwood to poor Jacob, not because he minded the work, but, inasmuch as his rival was of clever address and polished manner, he stood in great danger of being displaced in the affection of Jenny, by the fascinating allurements of the city fop, and in consideration of this impending calamity, Jacob determined to pross his cuit more Jacob determined to press his suit upon

the very first opportunity. Financially, Jaks was quite prepared to enter into a state of matrimony. His motto had always been, "work and win," and, in consequence of strictly adhering to this rule of honesty, he had by diligence and industry accumulated the sum of five hundred dollars, earned by teaching the village school winters

and working on the farm summers.

The possession of this sum very naturally elevated him in the opinion of the country folks, who looked upon him as a capitalist, and of course he was considered quite a catch by the matchmaking mammas of the district.

Already he had begun to look around in search of a suitable investment for his money, and he decided in favor of a ittle white cottage situated in the valley, over whose low, thatched roof the woodbine and morning glories grew in profusion. This could be had for the five hundred and the marriage portion which Jenny would receive from her father, would be sufficient to purchase a small farm adjoining the cottage, which would enable them to commence life in quite

comfortable circumstances. But, as has been before stated, the great difficulty with Jacob was to conquer his untoward bashfulness, which he termed hereditary, and secure the wished-for promise; in consequence of which failing he was placed in quite a

quandary. "Whew, but it's hot!" and again Jake threw down his hoe, and commenced mopping his face with the red handker-chief.

"I would give anything for a good cannot say. However, just to satisfy cool draught from the spring, and a Bounce, I'll run up to the house and

"and as the distance is not far, I be-lieve I'll run over for a few moments, anyhow." And with this he started off. and having allayed his thirst at the spring which bubbled out below the or-chard, he mounted the fence and betook himself of the favorite family tree, whose huge gnarled trunk supported a leafy aronet of interlacing limbs and branches, so dense as to preclude all possibility of the sun's rays penetrat-

Into this delightful shade Jake threw fruit and gay flowers so fragrant that he could not help but feel their benignant in inchence. The duil droaming of a beet and the hoarse cawing at some crows in a distant cornfield, mingled with the ripple of the water over the stones by the oadside, lent enchantment to the scene; and poor Jake could not help but think how sweet life must be to those who have nothing to do but while away their time in pleasant places, in the shadow

of green trees and overhanging houghs.
Thus he mused, helping himself to the
fruit in the meantime, until, before he was conscious of the fact, he had fallen off into a light doze from which he was suddenly awakened by hearing voices approaching from the direction of the ouse. In an instant he was on his feet, and peering through between the trees who should he see but Jemy and Mr. Eldridge, the dandified city cousin, leisurely approaching the tree under

Here was a dilemma, indeed, to be caught trespassing would be disgraceful in the extreme, and besides Jake could not bear the thought of facing his lady-love in his old, faded, homespun frock, especially before the critical eyes of Mr. Eldridge. What was to be done? For a moment

a wild thought of flight took possession of him, but he immediately realized that should he adopt that mode of escape his discovery would be certain, inasmuch as they were already nearly upon him. Poor Jake was all in a tremble. What could be done? If he could only find a sate place in which to hide until they should pass by! He glanced around, nervously but nothing presented itself that could afford him a secreting lace. The voices approached nearer; something must be done, quick! He cast his eye up into the tree, and wonlered if its thick branches and dense olinge would not protect him from the yes of a casual observer. Yes, he would try it at any rate; better avail himself of their proffered covert than be found tanding there like a trembling culprit. And without taking a second thought Jake scrambled up the tree, and stowed himself away in the remotest part, amid thick cluster of green boug

A moment after he regretted the act, for he realized that should he be discovered in his present position, his situation would be even more ridiculous than be-

But it was now too late to indulge in vain regrets-or, rather, in any hope of altering his situation, for Jenny and her scort now advanced to the tree, and to ake's intense chagrin and mortification. seated themselves directly under the spot where he was concealed.

"A pretty pickle you're into, Jak e Muggins," muttered Jacob, as with flushed face he viewed the couple beow, and wondered if they couldn't hear his heart beat; for it was bounc-ing so convulsively that he was fearful lest it should knock all the apples from off the limb upon which he sat.

And then he thought what a beauty Jenny was as she sat there with her dark hair gathered into a graceful coil. her sweet, expressive eyes containing such a depth of tenderness, and cheeks like pink rose-buds, and wondered if it were possible for such a fairy creature o ever think of loving a great, ungainly,

awkward chap like himself. In the meantime Jenny and Mr. Eldridge were enjoying themselves be-neath, little dreaming of the close proximity of a third party. Mr. Eldridge had opened and commenced reading from a small volume of Tennyson, which Jacob recognized from the bind-

After some time had been consumed in this way the two proceeded to partake of the fruit with which the ground was strewn, conversing meanwhile and amusing themselves by spelling out the supposed name of each one's lover upon the seeds of the respective apples

By some strange perchance, Mr. Eldridge caused the seeds from Jenny's apple to spell the name of Jacob Muggins himself, almost every time. This seemed to afford the city cousin great pleasure, for he laughed incessantly and asked Jenny if she ever hoped to be able to capture such a shy creature as

Jacob Muggins Although Mr. Eldridge was very much amused over the coincidence of the seeds, Jenny seemed to look upon the matter quite seriously, and when her cousin jokingly inquired if she did really love this faint-hearted countryman, she replied with a defiant toss of the head and a perceptible deepening of the rose-tint on her cheeks, that she "liked him quite as well as any of her other acquaintances!"

And poor Jake, who can describe his feelings upon hearing this frank avowal? For if his face had been red before, it was now almost purple in hue, while his heart beat ten times faster than before. Yet ne managed to hold on to his seat, and watch the progress of events down below, for Mr. Eldridge, who had listened to Jenny's declaration quite seriously, had seated himself by her side, and was apparently about to pro-pose on the spot. But just at that mo-ment Bounce, the big watch-dog, came running down from the house and with hoarse growls commenced smelling suspiciously around the base of the tree, all the while casting furtive glances into the branches where Jacob was seated in mortal dread lest the dog should disclose his position to the couple be-

The strange actions of the dog could not help but attract the attention of Jenny and her cousin, who were at first unable to assign any reason as to the cause of it. Presently Mr. Eldridge suggested that there was a squirrel in the tree, and to investigate the matter more closely he arose and peered up into the dark foliage.
"I imagine that I see something

seated up there among the branches," he at length replied, shading his eyes with his hand and gazing intently at the tree," but as to whether it is man or beast l

pocket full of the squire's best apples," he soliloquized, glancing wistfully in the direction of the orchard, bent down with its load of ripe red and yellow fruit, "and as the distance is not far, I believe I'll run over for a few moments, ber own reflections and Bounce to claw application of the trees." away at the bottom of the tree. And, new, what was Jacob to do! Should he sit still and be shot like a thief or a wild beast, or should he take

advantage of his rival's absence, come down like a man and confess his love for Jenny on the spot. He must take one of the two alternatives, and must choose quick. For a moment he faltered, not knowing what apology to make for his awkward position; but he dehimself, and for a moment forgot his termined to do the best he could, and tolls and troubles. The sky was so quietly commenced the descent, thinklight, the grass so green, the luscious ing it tetter at any time to face his quietly commenced the descent, think-ing it tetter at any time to face his lady-love than a loaded rifle.

> surprised at his sudden appearance than ie had expected she would be. How he ever did it, Jacob could never tell. But he went down on his knees before Jenny, and in such language as had never before been heard to flow from his lips poured forth his love into the willing ear of his adored, while Bounce wagged his tail and looked on, apparently well pleased with the turn events had taken. And, although the newly betrothed lovers remained in the shade of the old apple tree until the sun had sank to rest behind the western

in an appearance with the gun-an event which Jacob had been momentarily execting. It was not until some time after the marriage festivities had been celebrated that Jenny disclosed to Jacob the artifice hat had been employed to bring about

declaration of his love. He then learned that the firtation be tween Jenny and Mr. Eldridge was all a hoax, gotten up by the artful cousin for the purpose of bringing the tardy lover to a proposel. On the day in the orchard they had seen him when he first climbed into the tree, and were aware of his presence all the time they vere seated beneath.

Eldridge's seeming intention of pro-posing for Jenny's hand, as well as the device of going in search of the gun, were only continuations of the conspircy against him. Jacob's opinion of his wife's cousin

has now been vastly improved, and he has quite forgiven the hard things which ne said in regard to him on that memo rable day under the apple tree. Jacob now looks upon him as his greatest benefactor, who helped him to acquire he most valuable treasure in his possesion .- Quincy Modern Argo.

American Cartridges. Russia was among the first to make

ise of the American metallic cartridges, and she attempted in vain to imitate them. After wasting 10,007,000 of cartridges made of interior exterial, she or ign nations have since done. Some of the American cartridges sent to Rusin were subjected to the unparalleled test of a five weeks' soaking in the waters of New York harbor, the vessel carrying them having sunk off Staten Island on her way out. They were fished up as good as new, and triumphpassing the ordeal of a new test of their firing quality went on their way again, and have no doubt long since added their quota to the list of casualties. For good cartridges American copper is needed, a fact which the Europeans are beginning to learn. Even so long ago as the days of the mound-builders it was discovered that our Lake Superior region produced a copper ore of uncommon purity. Ore of equal purity is not, it would seem, to be found elsewhere, and perhaps the process of annealing is not so will inderstood abroad. At all events, the brass made of the foreign copper, abo, nding in the sulphurets, lacks the necessary strength and ductility, and for some reason the metallic cartridges made abroad are liable to deteriorate in quality. During her war with Turkey Russia purchased large quantities of brass here, one Connecticut firm alone supplying \$2,000,000 worth of sheet Other governments have, no doubt, been purchasers. Ready-made cartridges have also been sent abroad in such quantities that a million has become the unit of calculation. Three forms of cartridges are made—the United States government cartridge, the Peabody-Martini cartridge, and the largest, the Sharps or Remington special long-range cartridge. The govern ment cartridge contains seventy grains of powder and a hardened bullet, composed of one part of tin and sixteen parts lead, weighing 405 grains. The Peabody-Martini has eighty-five grains of powder and a bullet of the same comp sition weighing 480 grains. The longra ge bullet has one part of tin to four teen parts lead, and weighs 550 grains, the charge of powder being 100 grains. The advantages of the heavier cartridge are well shown in the experiences of the Turkish war, already referred to. Whatever else they may lack, the Turks have certainly shown superior intelligence in the armament of their troops. The Eng-lish, who use the same gun, had, on a smaller scale, an experience similar to that of the Turks. The rifles used by the rifle brigade in the campaign against the Afghans were sighted for 2,000 yards. and at 2.100 yards were found effective. and at 2.100 yards were found effective. The rifles with which our own army is provided are sighted for 1,200 yards. Some of the sights used by riflemen in long-range shooting, as the Vernier sight, combine a spirit-level and windgauge. The ordinary Vernier will register to the thousandth of an inch, and Verniers have been made so.

Since the Prince Imperial's death his mother veits herself as much as possible from the tublic gaze. When she goes to church, she goes completely alone and remains in the sacristy during the service.

Verniers have been made so as to regis-ter the twenty thousandth of an inch.

these finer sights being used to regulate the ordinary sights. These very fine sights are not adapted to military ser-vice, in which the rifle is subjected to a

very different usage from that prevail-

ng at Creedmoor, where the long-range

rifleman is able to give his weapon all the care that a musician would take of

his precions Stradivarius violin or his l'ourte bow.—Col. W. C. Church, in

In this moist and variable climate colds are any throat trouble.

TIMELY TOPICS.

An Ohio mining company has discharged forty employees because they are single men. The alleged objection to the unmarried is that they do not return as much money to the corporation store as married men. Whether this is an argument in tayor of getting married does not appear, as the married employees of the company struck on ac-count of the discharge of the bachelors.

Glass sleepers for street railways are now under trial. They are made by the Sieman's glass toughening process, which differs somewhat from the well-known La Bastie process. Under careful experiment they have been found to have very considerable strength, or, at least, sufficient for light railways. So far they have been made of a rather small pattern for longitudinal sleepers, but there seems to be no reason why they may not be made of the usual size for heavy railway ties. The glass is of the cheapest quality. They may even be made from furnace slag, as cheap bottles are already manufactured, and once in the road-bed they would last for centuries, as far as mere decay is concerned.

The city of Tokio, capital of Japanhas been burned down for the third time in seven years, though, considering that it is constructed of the lightest and flimsiest material, it might just as well been the seventh time in three years. Although 15,000 houses were destroyed horizon yet Mr. Eldridge did not put the loss is not so severe as these numbers would indicate, for they are cheaply and quickly built up again. In Japan a fire is checked by pulling houses to pieces, and the firemen instead of pumping water on the burning building, keep soaking the men who are demolishing the houses. Evidently, however, when 50,000 people are made homeless and 100 perish in the flames the blaze has got as much beyond their control as the fa-mous one in Chicago.

The year 1880 will be memorable in naval and commercial annals for the promulgation of a new code of sea sig-nals and road rules. Great Britain France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Chili and the United States have agreed to these rules, which include, besides sig naling with colored lights, a set of blasts from the steam whistle or fog-horn, whose numbers and length of duration talk plainly. For example, a steamer sighting any vessel gives one short blast to denote that she is keeping to starboard, two if she is keeping to port, and three if she is going astern. Other blasts have fixed meanings. The new rules should help to diminish the number of disastrous collisions which have been steadily increasing with the in-

crease of shipping. A company has been formed in Glasgow, Scotland, says an exchange, to that he acted as her majesty's cicerone perate in the forest lands of Oregon, and Washington Territory, for the purpanee, which lasted for several hours.

Test was blank. From the stove to the hatchway was a distance of thirty feet.

3. A boy five years of age was in the habit of climbing out upon a window pose of utilizing a process of clearing forests by steam, introduced into Scotland a few years since. A traction engine of twelve-horse power is stationed some distance from the wood, and a wire chain is fastened to a tree. Steam s then put on, and the tree is pulled forcibly out by the roots. Upward of 900 trees per day of ten hours can be pu'led out by this process. The com-pany will begin operations with fifty engines, which are now being manufactured for them, to be located and worked in different sections of the country and it is calculated that in the course of a few years the whole northwest of the United States will be cleared and opened up for settlement.

An amusing application of the wonders of the telephone as an assistant de tective of crime reaches the San Diego (California) Union, from Julian, Several horses were stolen in that neighborhood, and suspicion fell upon a certain Indian as the thicf. Some one having introduced a telephone there, it occurred to the owner of the stolen horses to get the Indian to step in and hear the "Great Spirit" talk. The Indian took one of he cups and was thrilled with astenishment at being apparently so near the Great Keeper of the happy hunting ground. After some little time spent in wonderment, the Indian was solemnly commanded by the Great Spirit to "give up the stolen horses!" Dropping the cup as if he had been shot, the Indian immediately confessed to having stolen the horses, and tremblingly promised, if his life was spared, to restore the "caballos" at once, and he did so.

Origin of Bank Notes. Not only did the Chinese possess coins at a very early period, but they were also the inventors of bank notes. Some writers regard bank notes as having originated about 119 B. C., in the reign of the Emperor Ou-ti. At this time the court was in want of money, and to raise it Klaproth tells us that the prime minister hit upon the following device: When any princes or courtiers entered the imperial presence, it was custom-ary to cover the face with a piece of skin. It was first decreed then that for this purpose the skin of certain white deer kept in one of the royal parks should alone be permitted, and then these pieces of skin were sold for a high price. But although they appear to have passed from one noble to another, they do not seem ever to have entered into general circulation. It was therefore very different from the Russian skin money. In this case the notes were "used instead of the skins from which they were cut, the skins themselves being too bulky and heavy to be constantly carried backward and forward. Only a little piece was cut off to figure as a oken of possession of the whole skin. notes are said to have been invented about 800 A D., in the reign of Hiantsoung, of the dynasty of Thang, and were feytsien, or flying money. It is curious, however, though not surprising, to find that the temptation to overissue led to the same results in China as in the West. The value of the notes fell, until at length it took 11,000 mic, or £3,000, to buy a cake of rice, and the use of notes appears to have been abandened. Subsequently the issue was revived, and Tchangyang (960 990 A. D.) seems to have been the first private person who issued notes. Somewhat later, under the Emperor Tching-tsoung (997-1022), this invention was largely extended. Sixteen of the richest firms the rule rather than the exception. Dr. bull's cough Syrup is just the remedy for every one to take when suffering from a cough, sold or emitted money in series, some payable emitted money in series, some payable every three years.—Nincteenth Century.

The Prince of Impostors.

NO. 4.

The London Telegraph says: Somoskeoy, the renowned dler whose extraordinary career in America has recently been interfered with in a manner which will seclude him from society for some years to come, must be a man gifted with singular pluck and self-possession if half the stories of his exploits be founded on fact. According to our Magyar contemporary, Pesti Hirlap, the Philadelphia exhibition was the scene of more than one bold mystification on his part. A few minutes before the time appointed for the opening ceremony, Somoskeoy, arrayed in Hungarian national costume, and wearing the star of an Austrian order

wearing the star of an Austrian order on his left breast, drove up to the Palace of Industry in a splendid equipage. Passing with a dignified mien through the line of attendants, he entered the re-ception hall, where the exhibition com-missioners, headed by their chairman, were drawn up to receive the illustrious personages invited to take part in the festive celebrations of the day. He then advanced toward the chairman, and accosted him with the words: "Sir, I am Count Veycrey, the royal Hungarian commissioner. The chairman bowed and held out his hand in welcome, but cast a perplexed glance toward the real representative of Hungary, who had already arrived and was standing hard by. The latter stepped forward, and speaking in the Magyar idiom, observed: "I beg your pardon, but I am the Hungarian commissioner." Somoskeoy while, be good enough to remember where you are, and speak English!" Just at that moment the President of the republic entered the building, and his arrival diverted the attention of the puzzled commissioners from rival repre-sentatives of Madyar-land. With unheard-of audacity, Somos-

keoy kept his place in the group of dignitaries gathered round the commission; and, as soon as the President had been duly greeted, the opening ceremony commenced with the delivery of several long speeches. Finding the official orasomewhat tiresome, Somoskeov slipped out of the circle, and contrived to make his way to the grand entrance, at which the foreign secretary was stationed, to receive certain expected guests of imperial and royal rank. To this portal the Empress of Brazil presently drove up; whereupon Somos-keoy, pushing aside the secretary of state, gracefully assisted her imperial majesty to alight from her carriage, and offering her his arm with a profound obeisance, led her into the building. It is positively asserted in the account of this amazing adventure, published in the Pesti Hirlap, that the American officers, not wishing to run the risk of alarming the empress, and desirous to gone back some distance to the countavoid a public scandal upon so important ing-room; that when he had warmed an occasion, forbore from all interference with this prince of impostors, and Upon the imbroglio being subsequently explained to the empress, she is re-reported to have said that "judging by the manners and conversation of the person who had accompanied her through the exhibition, she had imagined him to be some European personage of exalted rank." It would apsonage of exaited rank." It would appear, indeed, from evidence given by of a dozen feet. The injury sustained foreign diplomatists and American was apparently a fracture at the lase of statesmen at his late trial, that Somoskeoy, as far as his outward bearing and charge coming from his ears. He redemeanor are concerned, is a refined and polished gentleman.

Walking Sticks.

A walking stick has always been con sidered a useful and graceful present, likely to be of pleasant service, and long possessed. Some are inclined to think that the pilgrim's staff, the bishop's crozier, the drum major's gorgeous mace and the usher's wand have a common origin with the walking stick; at least, we know that change of habit, and that most unaccountable change of fashion, has in our own time worked some curious results; the various materials called into use are alone sufficient to cause surprise. Walking sticks have been made of tortoise shell, the back-bone or vertebræ of the shark, the tusk of the rhinoceros, and woods of every conceivable variety, and lately one was exhibited made entirely of champagne cords, with a wire passed through them. The handles have many more sources to boast, as there are many materials not large enough to make whole sticks, such for instance as the teeth of the giraffe, the walrus, the elephant; and, in fact, most large teeth and all herns are use ful for the purpose. It is a remarkable fact that women are seldom employed at stick making, and boys but little, there being so much knowledge and skill required for the various processes that men are chiefly employed; it is also singular that steam power is not in use to any large extent; machinery has the power of turning out large quantities of goods all alike, but cannot vary them; his is the reason of its not being gener ally adopted, for the very charm of a stick is its natural peculiarities. There must not be two alike, and if nature is humored, as it is by a skilled workman, they cannot be; it will readily be seen that a fixed method cannot be applied to all, as each stick must receive treatment peculiar to itself .- Hatters' Gazette.

Deer on Icc. Clay Rice, an old hunter of Lyon county, Kentucky, went over into the Missouri swamps, back of the town of New Madrid, a few weeks ago, and there met with an extraordinary run o luck in deer shooting. He, with his son and a companion of the latter, killed nincty-three deer in as many hours. Rice ascribes his success to a sheet of water under which the whole country. by reason of recent storms, rested. .At The ownership was proved when the various points in the swamp lands piece fitted in the hole." True bank small islands or ridges stuck up just above the overflow, and upon these islands the deer congregated. Shortly after the arrival of Rice and his fellows a cold snap covered the water with a thick sheeting of ice, and as the deer were unable to run with speed over the slippery surface the hunters found every advantage in their tayor. Rice on one occasion killed eight royal bucks without moving from his tracks, and on an other two of the party, having hemmed in a herd of fifty, killed eighteen of them. Six of the eighteen were eaught without a shot, as they fell on the ice and remained there, though resisting franti-cally until their throats had been cut with a bowie. Many of the incidents of the hunt were exciting in the extreme, and no painting could do justice to the picturesqueness of some of the

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The Loss of Memory Through Shock. Mental depression, incoherence of thought and absolute insensibility are, of course, the common symptoms companying shock, varying with its amount; and moments, hours, days, weeks, or even months of blank follow upon a jar of the brain, according to the degree of disturbance to which it may have been subjected. These are ordin-ary phenomena; but while it has been common to note the time at which the patient comes to himself and memory resumes its action, it is not so general to inquire as to what particular moment recollection vanished. I think we are generally content to date this from the time when the injury was received, and yet, under some circumstances, it will be found that there has been quite an appreciable period antecedent to this, of which all record has been wiped from the brain; and this fact may be of im-portance in several ways. Several cases in my experience, illustrating the truth of the proposition laid down, hap-pening in swift succession, induces me to make a record of them.

1. A gentleman returning to his home one night went first to the front door to get in, but this being locked he went round the house to the back door. Alongside of this entrance were steep steps leading to an open basement, and, the night being very dark, he missed his way and fell into it, a distance of eight feet. When found, supposably within a half hour afterward, he was completely unconscious, and upon examination it was discovered he had a scalp wound on stared at him contemptuously, and replied in English: "Within three days the back of his head down to the bone, you will receive your recall. Mean which was unbroken. He was restored to consciousness in a few hours, and the next morning was wholly cognizant of passing events, and several days later was about as usual. He retained no memory whatever of his fall, all recol-lection ceasing at the time when he turned away from his front door to go around the house, though after this he had to traverse a distance of a hundred feet to reach the point where he

> 2. Two weeks since I attended a gentleman who had fallen through a hatchway of a warehouse, a distance of nine feet, into a cellar. He had a rib broken and a deep wound in his chin. Within a half hour after his fall he was removed to a carriage, assisting somewhat those who were helping him. He had great confusion of thought for several hours afterward, asking continually where he was, what was the matter with him, etc. He had a sharp surgical fever, an abscess developing in his jaw; but after the first thirty-six hours his intelligence was completely restored. He had no recollection of his accident. All that he remembered was that he and his brothe had entered the warehouse together at From the stove to the rest was blank. sill, for which his mother had punished him. Entering the room one day she saw him again in his perilous situation. Afraid to alarm him by speaking to him. she ran below to warn him back and to catch him in case he should fall. She was too late, however, finding him lying charge coming from his ears. He recovered, however, and his conscious-ness returned in forty-eight hours. His

> account to his mother of his fall was: "I wasn't bad, mamma. I got out on the window, but I got back before any one told me."

The comments I have to make on the cases narrated shall be brief. They are: First-That the point at which memory leaves one in injuries accompanied by great shock seems to be at the record of the last prominent idea. In the first case the walk around the hous. was monotonous, and the gentleman was no doubt all the while occupied with the circumstances connected with his not getting in his front door, as he had at first intended. In case second the prominent idea of the man was in leavng the comfortable stove to join his brother. In case third it was the

mother's injunction. Second-The points noted seem to esablish the fact of enthanasia in cases of violent death, not only to actual pain inflicted by the injury, but as to the anticipation of the horrible event. -R. O. Cowling, M. D., in Medical Practitioner,

Washington as a Voter. Washington voted at all the Fairfax lections until the close of his life, uniformly supporting the Federal candidates. Although living some distance from the court house, at the Alexandria market, he generally voted early. The polls were reached by a flight of steps outside, which in 1799 had become old and shaky. When the general reached the steps, he placed one foot upon them and shook the crazy ascent as if to try its strength. Instantly twenty brawny arms, one above the other, grasped the stairway, and a dozen men's shoulders braced it. Nor did a man move until the venerable chief deposited his vote and returned. "I saw his last bow." said one of them half a century after-ward; "it was more than kingly."-Harper's Magazine.

Save the Rags. The price of paper has been advanced from six and one-half to ten cents all over the country. If this price is maintained, the public will be compelled to pay more for their newspapers. Many daily papers have already increased their price from twenty cents to thirty ents per week, and weekly papers from

The advance in paper can be stopped if the people will save and sell their old paper and rags. Three months' saving of rags and old paper by the entire population, and selling them in the markets, would check the advance in paper. Rags are worth three to three and one-half

ents per pound. Every newspaper in the land should appeal to the people in this matter. And they should also economize in the consumption as much as possible.

The mayor of Cincinnati has signed he ordinances authorizing a person to lay steam pipes through the streets of Cincinnati in a certain district for the purpose of supplying steam heat and power to public and private buildings, according to the method known as "the Recording to the method known as "the Holly system of steam heating in cities."